

T

339

.S86

1885a

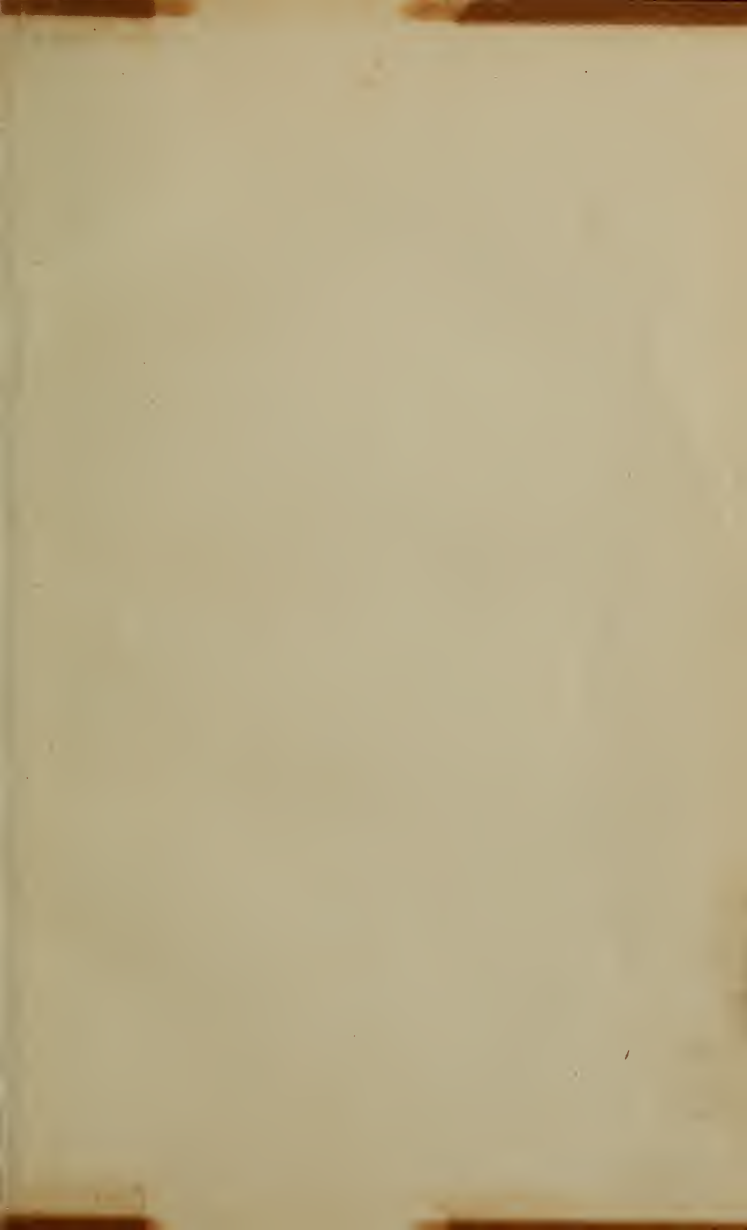
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

~~T 339~~

Chap. ~~586~~ Copyright No.

Shelf ~~1885a~~

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



Bound in as title
276

Keep this Book for Future Reference.

PLAIN WORDS

ABOUT

PATENTS

FACTS FOR

INVENTORS, PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS

RELATING TO

Inventions, Caveats, Patents, Trade-Marks, Labels, Designs,
Copyrights, Reissues, Foreign Patents and Trade-Marks;
also, Extracts from recent Important Decisions of U. S.
Supreme and Circuit Courts and of the Commis-
sioner of Patents touching the rights of
Inventors and Patentees.

BY

E. B. STOCKING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL PREVIOUS PAMPHLETS WITHDRAWN.

SECOND EDITION.

Copyrighted, 1885.

17000, 3-2-100-10

❧ INDEX. ❧



	PAGE.
A First Step toward Securing a Patent.....	30
A Second Step toward Securing a Patent.....	31
Abandoned and Forfeited Applications.....	38
Appeals.....	40
A Skilled Attorney a Necessity.....	11
Assignments and Title Searches.....	53
Can I Secure a Patent?.....	20
Caveats	49
Copyrights.....	53
Design Patents.....	50
Documents.....	55
Drawings.....	26
Expert Searches and Opinions.....	57
Fees.....	63
Foreign Patents	59
Foreign Trade-Marks.....	63
General Information.....	15
How to Invent.....	17
Interferences	45
In the Office	32
Labels.....	53
Mailable Matter.....	31
Models.....	27
Power of Attorney.....	37
Preliminary Search and Examination.....	21
Printed Copies of Patents.....	35
Reissues	42
Rejected Applications.....	35
Stock and other Companies.....	55
Table of Fees	64
Time required to Secure a Patent.....	28
Trade-Marks	51
What Constitutes an Application	25
What is a Patent.....	16
What is Patentable	17
Who Makes the Application.	25

PLAIN WORDS

ABOUT

PATENTS,

BY

E. B. STOCKING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT PRACTICE EXCLUSIVELY.

Fourteen years' experience in the solicitation of American and Foreign Patents and in matters relating to Patents and Property Rights in Inventions. *Four years* a member of the Examining Corps of the U. S. Patent Office.

T339
.S86
1885a

REFERENCES.

This pocket reference-book will undoubtedly be received by persons unacquainted with me, and I therefore, *by permission*, mention the following references :

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C., 25th Dist. N. Y.

Hon. EZRA B. TAYLOR, M. C., 19th Dist. Ohio.

Hon. F. B. BREWER, M. C., 33d Dist. N. Y.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1885.

E. B. STOCKING, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: The care and promptness which you have exercised in prosecuting patent matters which I have placed in your hands for my friends and constituents warrant me in commending you to the confidence and patronage of any who may have business of that nature.

F. B. BREWER, M. C.,

33d District, N. Y.

OFFICE OF GOLDING & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

FORT HILL SQUARE,

Boston, Mass., July 14th, 1884.

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I regard you as very thorough in the preparation of cases for the Patent Office, and unusually successful in securing what you claim.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. GOLDING.

OFFICE OF E. MORRISON,

SOLE MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

THE MORRISON & HERRON PAPER TESTER,

805 D STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20th, 1885.*

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

SIR: Your services in our behalf in securing several United

States Patents and Foreign Patents in several different countries have been entirely satisfactory, and we are pleased with the skill with which you have conducted the business, and take pleasure in recommending you to our friends and acquaintances having any business connected with patents or inventions.

We also owe you special thanks for the skillful presentation of the working of, and results produced by, our machine for testing paper and other fabrics, and the extremely severe tests to which you subjected the same, at the request of the Postmaster-General of the United States, in his presence and in the presence of several paper manufacturers. You are aware that the Postmaster-General revoked contracts involving thousands of dollars, and has since refused to receive supplies of envelopes, &c., and that he bases his actions wholly upon the skillful detection by our machine of fault in the quality of supplies furnished the Government. We mention this to show that you are not only skillful in Patent Practice, but also have that practical mechanical ability which is so essential to a successful attorney.

Yours, truly,

**E. MORRISON.
JAMES P. HERRON.**

POULTNEY, VT., *January 13th*, 1885.

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: An experience of many years as an inventor and manufacturer, together with the experience gained in a long and expensive lawsuit, has shown me the importance of securing good protection for my inventions, and has led me to believe that the best work, in the end, will prove the cheapest.

It is now nearly a year since I first employed you professionally, and during that time you have secured five patents for me and one for a friend, besides doing a good deal of other work in patent matters for me, with all of which I have been well pleased.

I have found you very thorough in drawing specifications and claims, and very persistent and faithful in prosecuting them before

the Patent Office, and very careful in making amendments when you have been convinced that the same should be made.

To all inventors and manufacturers and others who desire good work, I unhesitatingly recommend you.

Yours, truly,

F. W. MOSELEY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *January 16th*, 1885.

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has been a pleasure and great relief to do business with you. You take an idea so quickly, and see all the points, that I really think I am getting careless in sending descriptions, &c. I have said to some of my acquaintances that when I got my case in your hands I dropped all care of it, and felt free to take up the next case, as I knew it would receive much better care than I could give it. I have several things on the stocks which I hope to have in your hands shortly.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE A. COLTON.

DEHAVAN PECK, PRES'T.

ALLEN CONKLING, TREAS.

CHAS. ANGUS, SEC.

TROY LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS OF LAUNDRY MACHINERY AND DEALERS IN LAUNDRY
SUPPLIES,
OFFICE 648 AND 650 FULTON STREET.

TROY, NEW YORK, *January 21st*, 1885.

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As you are aware, quite a number of patents have been obtained in our line of machinery, and that we frequently have occasion to procure searches and other information regarding patents on subjects in which we are interested. For these purposes we have employed several solicitors and attorneys at various times. All

E. B. STOCKING, ATTORNEY,

the matters we have intrusted to you have been executed with a promptness and thoroughness highly satisfactory to us; so much so, in fact, that all the business we have of this character is sent to you without thought of employing any other party.

Yours, truly,

TROY LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., LIMITED,
CHAS. ANGUS, Sec.

THE HAAS MANUFACTURING Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 22d, 1885.*

E. B. STOCKING, Esq.,

Solicitor of Patents,

615 7th street, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: It certainly affords me great pleasure to give my testimony as to the manner in which you have conducted my business in the past two years as my confidential adviser in all matters relating to my inventions. With an opportunity for judging, having employed other solicitors in former years, I do not hesitate to say that the drawings and specifications made by you I consider models of neatness and precision. Also that the specifications on several occasions contained suggestions that increased the value of my patents. And with the unbroken confidence existing between us, your thorough knowledge of mechanics and the patent law, I consider you my first choice over all other solicitors.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN HAAS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., *January 22d, 1885.*

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having employed you as my attorney in patent matters, I take pleasure in recommending you to any who may require your services in that capacity as a gentleman worthy of their confidence, and one who prosecutes with ability and diligence any business intrusted to him.

Yours, truly,

FRANKLIN R. HOGEBROOM.

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 28th, 1885.*

Mr. E. B. STOCKING,

615 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have learned through an extended and not altogether happy experience many things relating to patent business. Among other things I have learned the paramount importance, to an inventor or one commercially interested in patents, of a competent solicitor. It affords me sincere pleasure to testify to the exceptional perfection of your equipment in the following essential respects: Probity, thoroughness, mechanical ability, quickness of perception, a retentive memory, a full and exact knowledge of many mechanic arts and appliances, as well as of patent laws, precedents, rulings, and practice.

It is needless to add that I trust my cases to you with entire confidence that through your agency I shall receive the fullest possible protection.

Yours, sincerely,

T. S. WILES.

[From Rev. Jos. R. Angel.]MESHOPPEN, PA., *January 27th, 1885.*

E. B. STOCKING, Esq., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the prompt, courteous, and successful manner in which you conducted the business of procuring my patents.

I can and will cheerfully recommend you to the attention of any of my friends who should need services of that character.

Yours, very truly,

JOS. R. ANGEL.



PLAIN WORDS
ABOUT
PATENTS,

BY
E. B. STOCKING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE!



This book is often sent (with certain portions marked) to correspondents, as a respectful answer to inquiries, especially when more information can thus be given than within the limits of an ordinary letter.

If you find the marked passages either insufficient or not clearly applicable to your case, do not hesitate to write for further and more satisfactory information. General information is cheerfully given without charge. See Index, second page of cover, "General Information."

ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Don't try to remember the street and number, but tell your friends that all the address they need is

E. B. STOCKING, Attorney,
Washington, D. C.

A Skilled Attorney a Necessity.

The Seventeenth Rule of Practice in the United States Patent Office reads in part as follows:

“As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specification and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant, but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, *and too much care cannot be exercised* in their selection. The Office cannot assume responsibility for the acts of attorneys, nor can it assist applicants in making their selection. It will, however, be unsafe to trust those who pretend to the possession of any facilities except capacity and diligence for prosecuting patents in a shorter time or with broader claims than others.”

In the case of *Miller & Co. v. The Bridgeport Brass Co.*, the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice Bradley delivering the opinion of the court, said: * * * “But it must be remembered that the claim of a specific device or combination, *and an omission to claim* other devices or combinations apparent on the face of the patent, are in law a DEDICATION TO THE PUBLIC of that which is *not* claimed. It is a declaration that that which is not claimed is either not the patentee’s invention, or, if his, he dedicates it to the public.” (Decided January 9th, 1882.)

The inventor “must stand upon his claims, for the thing is what the inventor *claims*, and not what he *shows*. If he states these too narrowly, the law authorizes him to surrender the patent and reissue the same with ampler statements; but until this is done the courts cannot give him more than he asks for.”

Delaware Coal and Ice Co. v. Packer, 24 O. G., 1273. (See Reissues, page 10.)

In *Merrill v. Yeomans*, C. D., 1877, 281, the United States Supreme Court says:

“When a man supposes he has made an invention or discovery useful in the arts, and, therefore, the proper subject of a patent, it is nine times out of ten an improvement on some existing article, process, or machine, and is only useful in combination with it. It is necessary, therefore, for him in his application to the Patent Office to describe that upon which he ingrafts his invention, as well as the invention itself; and in cases where the invention is a new combination of old devices, he is bound to describe with particularity all these old devices, and then the new mode of combining them for which he desires a patent. It thus occurs that in every application for a patent the descriptive part is necessarily occupied with what is not new, in order to an understanding of what is new.

“The act of Congress, therefore, very wisely requires of the applicant a distinct and specific statement of what he claims to be new and to be his invention. In practice, this allegation of the distinct matters for which he claims a patent comes at the close of the schedule or specification, and is often accompanied by a disclaimer of any title to certain matters before described in order to prevent conflicts with pre-existing patents. The distinct and formal *claim* is, therefore, of primary importance in the effort to ascertain precisely what it is that is patented to the appellant in this case. * * *

“The growth of the patent system in the last quarter of a century in this country has reached a stage in its progress where the variety and magni-

tude of the interests involved require accuracy, precision, and care in the PREPARATION of all *the papers on which the patent is founded*. It is no longer a scarcely-recognized principle struggling for a foothold, but it is an organized system with well-settled rules, supporting itself at once by its utility and by the wealth which it creates and commands. The developed and improved condition of the patent law and of the principles which govern the exclusive rights conferred leave *no excuse* for ambiguous language or vague descriptions. The public should not be deprived of rights supposed to belong to it without being clearly told what it is that limits these rights. The genius of the inventor, constantly making improvements in existing patents—a process which gives the patent system its greatest value—*should not be restrained*, by vague and indefinite descriptions of claims in existing patents, from the salutary and necessary right of improving on that which has already been invented. It seems to us that nothing can be more just and fair, both to the patentee and the public, than that the former should understand and correctly describe just what he has invented and for what he claims a patent.”

In this case the description and claims were so ambiguous that the invention covered by the patent was held to be a process for producing a certain article, which article of itself was new, but which the patentee, it was held, failed to *distinctly claim*, and therefore he could not recover damages from the defendants for making that article by a different process; whereas, if the article had been distinctly claimed, he would have won his case.

“Slight defects in a specification will sometimes

render a patent void. For example, omitting to state the use of tallow, which the patentee employed for facilitating the manufacture of steel trusses. *Liardet v. Johnson*, Webster's Patent Cases, 53. In a patent for a medicine, failing to state the proportions of the ingredients. (*Liardet v. Johnson*, *ante*.) Neglecting to state a material which more rapidly secured an effect. (*Wood v. Zimmerman*, Webster's Patent Cases, 82.) Failing to describe the manner of constructing and using the invention in such clear terms as to render experiment unnecessary on the part of others skilled in the art to practice the invention. (*King v. Arkwright*, Webster's Patent Cases, 66.) Failing to draw claims for *legitimate* combinations, the claims being for mere aggregations. (*Double-Pointed Tack Co. v. Two Rivers Manufacturing Co.*, decided in the U. S. Supreme Court November 5th, 1883.)"

Many other and even more striking cases could be cited to show any reasonable inventor the necessity of employing *in the first instance*—that is, in the *preparation and prosecution* of his applications—an attorney of experienced skill, in order to secure the broadest and most perfect protection of his exclusive rights.

There is a class of so-called patent agents who undertake cases on the plan of "no patent, no fee," making their fee conditional on success. This plausible, specious manner of doing business will catch only those inventors who have very slight information in regard to patent matters. I do not desire to compete with such agents, and submit that a skillful preparation and prosecution of an application has in view something more than to barely secure a fee.

General Information.

Respectful attention to every inquiry is a rule requiring as particular observance by a patent attorney as any rule in any business or profession, especially where so large a portion of the business is transacted by correspondence; and, although provided with the speedy assistance of a phonographer or short-hand writer, and the nimble aid of type-writers, I can give *personal attention* to the interests of my clients only by a strict observance of other rules of business just as arbitrary as that with which I open this section of "PLAIN WORDS ABOUT PATENTS."

In fact, one of the main objects of this little book is to put in "PLAIN WORDS" the "how" and, as far as reasonable, the "why" of what you should know and do to protect your rights as an inventor, patentee, manufacturer, or as a man who is threatened in property and peace of mind by reason of some patent owned by others.

General information I am pleased to give freely, and I have endeavored to make every subject touched upon in "PLAIN WORDS" so clear that any beginner in patent matters may understand it. But correspondents sometimes step from the bounds of general into that of special information. One class of inquirers are apt to ask questions the answers to which require hours, if not days, of searching the records of the Patent Office. For example, a correspondent in one State wants to know what Smith claims in his patent on a washing-machine, or one from another State calls for a copy of each patent granted for a car-coupler. Of course, when informed that there

are at least three thousand patents in the latter class of inventions and a larger number in the former, the impossibility of complying with such requests is realized. The examples given are extreme cases, though actually true; but it is not uncommon for wiser heads to propound questions involving an equal amount of labor and time. However, each receives proper attention, especially when the inquiry is accompanied with a fee in recognition of, and approximately commensurate to, the service requested.

I therefore use this little book by marking sections thereof as a respectful answer to inquiries for general information, which is given without fee, and to indicate the divisional line between it and *special* information, as well as to give estimates of costs in *ordinary* cases; and if "PLAIN WORDS" should prove insufficient in any respect, you are requested to write for further information, and your inquiry will receive prompt and cheerful attention.

What is a Patent?

For and in consideration of a disclosure by any inventor (whether citizen or alien, man, woman, or minor) of his or her invention, the United States Government provides by law that it will, upon certain application and payment of certain fees, secure to said inventor, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years from the date upon which a patent is issued, the *exclusive* right to *make*, to *use*, and to *sell* the invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof. And the exclusiveness of this right prevents *all* persons, as well as the Government of the United States and all of its officers, from *making*

or *using* or *selling* the invention without the consent of the inventor. The document issued by the Government as evidence of the above rights is termed a Patent.

At the end of the seventeen years the patent expires and the invention becomes public property, and can be freely practiced by any one, unless the patent is extended by a special act of Congress.

How to Invent.

Don't try to invent a road to the moon. Cultivate observation. Study existing forms of things capable of use, ascertain their faults, and devise means for correcting them. Increase the productive power of well-established machines and methods. Seek to increase valuable characteristics of articles and of substances, either natural or artificial. Devise less expensive methods of husbanding natural products of the soil and of the mines. Transform into useful conditions that which is in the arts, condemned and cast aside as waste.

The field is large, and requires labor, to which it grants rich reward; and yet 'tis true that invention often comes without a warning. It is a "happy thought," and is just as much entitled to the protection of law as if it were the product of years of toil and large expenditure of means.

What is Patentable.

Section 4886 of the Revised Statutes specifies four classes of patentable inventions, as follows:

"Any new and useful ART, MACHINE, MANUFACTURE, or

COMPOSITION OF MATTER, or any new and useful improvement of the same."

The word "art" means method or process—a way or manner of doing anything. An art, method, or process patent covers the manner or process therein claimed of accomplishing the result attained by the invention, and this without regard to any particular means, machines, tools, or devices employed. An art patent relates to *acts*, whether performed by hand or by the aid of chemical, mechanical, electrical, or other agencies. The word "machine" means a co-operative arrangement of mechanical elements which is capable of receiving and transmitting power, and it includes any apparatus which is affected by or affects any substance submitted to its operation.

The word "manufacture" means any article made by man and capable of use.

The words "composition of matter" mean any substance made up of ingredients, as medicinal and chemical compounds, or a material changed in its nature or form by treatment; as, for example, vulcanized rubber. From the above it will be seen that your invention to be patentable *must* be of one of the above statutory classes.

The same section of the law requires that your invention must be new and useful. "New" here means, not before known or used by others, and not previously patented, or described in any printed publication, and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to filing the application for a patent, and not abandoned—that is, not given or dedicated to the public by express words or acts of the inventor—nor forfeited by his negligence in applying for a patent.

The American inventor competes with the world. If the Patent Office Examiner who has charge of your application for a patent finds a description, in any published book or journal, sufficiently clear to enable any person skilled in the art to practice said invention, you are barred by law from receiving a valid patent therefor.

The word "useful" means not harmful—capable of use for any purpose not against public policy. Playing-cards and pistols, if novel, are patentable, although capable of unlawful use, they being also capable of harmless use.

There are many inventions falling properly within the statutory classes which are of questionable patentability, such as those involving the substitution of one material for another—a safe rule to settle that question being that, if you have done something new to that material to make it perform the functions of that for which you substitute it, you have made a patentable invention. The same may be said if you have adapted a machine or article to receive as a part thereof a different material; but in this case the gist of the invention lies in the adaptation rather than the mere change of material.

Your invention and that of every other inventor is passed under review to determine its patentability, and many other questions require careful consideration. The tendency of the courts in later decisions is to require in every application and patent a full, *strict* compliance with every condition imposed by the statute. The public feeling has been, by certain abuses of the privileges granted by law to inventors and patentees, incited against the patent system of the United States—a system founded on an original section of the

Constitution; a system that has added to the intelligence and wealth of our people as much if not more than any other provision of that document, except that of a government controlled by the governed. Even representatives of the people here in Congress, by these abuses, have been stirred to advocate the repeal of existing patent laws; and it behooves inventors, manufacturers, and capitalists, having property rights in inventions and in patents, to not only exercise judgment and skill in the *preparation and prosecution* of their applications for patents, but to exercise their influence against the advancement to the position of law-makers of persons holding sentiments of ill-will to the rights constitutionally dedicated to inventors and authors.

Can I Secure a Patent?

Having made an invention, the above is the first question which you ask, and that question includes the other which I have presented, viz., "what is patentable."

Over *three hundred thousand* patents have been granted by our Government in its first century, and these are arranged and classified in the Patent Office into twenty-eight divisions to facilitate the labor of examination, the divisional lines being founded principally according to the nature of the inventions. There is also provided by law as a part of the United States Patent Office one of the most extensive scientific and technical libraries in existence, which is constantly growing, and which is daily referred to by the examining corps in their expert searches for anticipations of inventions set forth and claimed by applicants. There are in this library a complete set of drawings and descriptions of all the patents granted by the

English Government during the past *two hundred years*, and also copies of French, German, and other foreign patents. The treatment of each application may require careful examination of all these sources of information, and *recent practice has been suggested* wherein the Commissioner of Patents steps outside of the Office and beyond these sources and into our factories, shops, and salesrooms to discover the *public use or sale* of inventions at a time more than two years prior to the filing of applications therefor, in order to refuse patents on that ground.

You are privileged to make use, in person or by attorney, of these means at the hands of the Commissioner and his subordinates (subject, however, to wise rules to prevent obstruction of the business of the Office), so that you or your attorney may learn the state of the art and decide whether or not your invention is patentable, and whether or not you can secure a patent for the same, and this even before you have made formal application therefor.

Years of experience as a member of the Examining Corps of the Patent Office, followed by constant reference (in my professional duties to my clients) to the records and library thereof and to outside sources of information, have made me an expert *searcher*—one knowing where and how to make examinations for all classes and kinds of inventions.

I put the question to you: Is it for your best interest to undertake this work yourself, or to employ a skilled attorney to act for you?

Preliminary Search and Examination.

By reason of my experience and skill I am enabled to determine, after a *casual* examination of your in-

vention, and to report to you, whether or not, in my opinion, I can secure for you a patent for the same, and for such a report *I make no charge*.

Let me state just here, and very clearly, that the above report (without search) as to patentability is the only service which I perform gratuitously. I can afford this much, as a physician can afford to give a diagnosis of a case, well knowing that his fee is paid in the charge for the prescription or subsequent treatment. My report is but the expression of my opinion—reliable, it is true; but I tell you plainly, that report does not cover all the facts which every true inventor should know in regard to his invention. I report simply whether or not, in my judgment, I can secure for you a patent. You *should know* if there are in existence patents for inventions similar to yours, and should be furnished with a copy of those having material bearing on your invention, and be informed whether you would infringe said patents in making, using, or selling your invention, and, approximately, how broad and what claims you can secure, and upon what particular features of your invention, and, if necessary, what changes you ought to make to avoid infringing patents with which your invention would conflict. A report covering these facts can be made only upon a careful preliminary search, for which I charge \$5, which includes copies (if not exhausted) of the nearest patents having material bearing on your invention. The Government price for single copies of printed patents is 25 cents. My fee for the preliminary search includes the cost of such printed copies as are necessary to a clear, full report.

By having a preliminary search you first know beforehand whether or not you can secure a patent;

and, second, avoid the expense of Government and attorney's fees in case your invention is found to be anticipated—that is, old, and therefore not patentable; or, third, secure the collection of facts that will greatly aid in the most careful, skillful, and intelligent preparation and prosecution of your application, and the final securing of the broadest possible claims, covering your invention in its largest novelty.

There are two methods of presenting applications for patents. The first and *not* desirable method is to present the case broadly, claiming everything, without regard to the state of the art, and, in the subsequent prosecution of the case, submitting to rejections of the application by the Examiner, and finally, by amendment, gradually coming down to that which is new, and (perhaps by appeal only) securing that. (See Appeals, page 40.)

This method puts upon the record of your case in the Patent Office many references to other similar patents, thus “clouding your title” and frightening would-be purchasers of your patent.

(Every purchaser of a patent, if wise, sends for an expert opinion on the scope and validity of the patent before he invests his money in it. (See Opinions, page 57.)

By the second and preferable method, your attorney first ascertains what features are new, and comes out of the Office with few references or none, and with the broadest claims for the actually new features. Your patent secured by the second method is better for another reason: Suppose, for example, your invention consists in making a peculiar fold, differing but very *slightly* from a fold theretofore made, in a sheet or blank of tin, in the manufacture of fruit

cans, whereby you secure a tight joint without solder, and save one per cent. of stock in each can. Now, as cans are made by the million, your invention is worth thousands of dollars to each can-factory in the country where it may be used. Under the first method, the general tenor of your whole description, drawings, and claims would be as though you were the first to make any fold which would accomplish the saving, &c. Your patent, to the uninformed purchaser, would sound "loud, large, and broad," but to the experienced manufacturer, who *knows* a patent when he sees one and who is thoroughly conversant with all the "wrinkles" of can-making, and to a court having jurisdiction of your suit against an infringer of the patent, its loudness, largeness, and breadth shrink into nothingness when compared with the numerous patents cited as references and with sample cans made in accordance with such patents; and in nine of such cases out of ten the court would decide that the very slight difference in the fold does not amount to *invention*, and would also declare your patent void for lack of patentable novelty over the patents cited. The court would say "mechanical skill" alone would suggest the very slight change you have made. Now, if your application had been prepared with a clear, open statement that folds somewhat similar had theretofore been made, and that the only difference in your invention from previous constructions was the *peculiar fold specified*, by means of which you not only secured as tight a joint as heretofore, but also saved one per cent. of the cost of each can, which, multiplied by the millions manufactured, made a vast sum, and was therefore a great benefit to the public, not only during the life of your patent, but also for all time after it

shall have expired, the court would without doubt consider the invention patentable, though *very slight in degree*, and the patent as valid.

This illustration is based on sound doctrine.

In the U. S. Circuit Court of Southern Ohio, Justice Swayne, in the case of *The Miller & Peters Manufacturing Co. v. DuBrul*, held that "the validity of a patent is not determined by the *degree* of novelty or invention displayed, but it is sufficient if there exists *some* novelty and merit, *however slight*."

Who Makes the Application.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their joint inventions. Where one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention, the inventor alone makes the application, while the patent granted thereon may be issued to both jointly. (See Assignments, page 53.)

If an inventor dies, application for a patent may be made by his executor, executrix, administrator, or administratrix. In case of an assignment of the whole invention before the patent, or of the whole interest in the patent, the application must be made by the inventor alone, if living.

What Constitutes an Application.

A petition signed by the inventor; a specification, including a description of the invention, its construction and operation, distinguishing what is new from what is old, and clear, definite claims, expressed in formal terms and complying with the law, rules, and

decisions governing practice, signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses; an oath, relating to inventorship, public use and sale, and other facts regarding the invention, signed by the inventor and attested by the jurat, signature, and seal of a proper officer; drawings illustrating the invention (in cases admitting of drawings), and, when required, a model, or, in cases of composition of matter, samples of the same and of the ingredients thereof, when required.

In signing your name *always* write one *given* name in full, as "John" H. Smith or J "Henry" Smith.

Drawings.

The law (and rules 48 to 54) requires "the applicant for a patent to furnish a drawing of his invention where the nature of the case admits of it."

These drawings, in order to be capable of reproduction "by the photolithographic or other analogous process, must be brought as nearly as possible to a uniform standard of excellence." (Rule 50.) Other rules prescribe certain technical and artistic requisites, which only experienced artists can meet.

Rule 54 reads in part: "Applicants are advised to employ competent artists to make their drawings." Drawings which fall below the standard will not be received by the Patent Office.

All drawings furnished by me are prepared directly under my own supervision and by my draftsmen, who are experienced in making Patent-Office drawings, and I *guarantee* the acceptance by the Office of all drawings which I furnish.

The charge for drawings is \$5 for a single sheet and \$4 for each additional sheet. One sheet is sufficient for ordinary cases.

You will readily acknowledge the importance of furnishing not only artistic, but clear drawings. They form a part of your patent; and skillful designing and judicious selection of different views, elevations, and sections of the invention will contribute in a great measure to the commercial value of your patent. Clear drawings also enable persons not skilled in mechanics (as, perhaps, some of our judges before whom drawings are brought in patent cases) to more readily understand the invention, and thus your rights under your patent are the more completely protected.

In order to preserve the original drawings from injury in the mails, that they may be accepted by the Patent Office when filed with the remaining papers constituting your application, I send you instead "blue-print copies," which I make by a process of exposure to the direct rays of the sun of the original drawings on a sheet of chemically-prepared paper. These copies are exact *fac similes*, line for line and letter for letter, except that the black lines of the original are white in the copy and the white paper of the original is represented by a blue paper in the copy.

I make no charge for these copies, and if desired they may be retained by you.

Models.

Rule 55, Office Practice, reads in part as follows:

"A model will not be required or admitted as a part of the application until, on examination of the case in its regular order, the Primary Examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful."

Generally, no model is required for filing in the Patent Office, and none is absolutely essential in pre-

paring your application ; but I am free to advise you that if you have made or can make one, however *cheaply* made, it is of great use in preparing the application. However, in a very large majority of cases, sketches, drawings, tin-types, or photographs are sufficient. *Always* put the name of the inventor on the model in some permanent manner, and when the application is allowed the model will be returned to you, *if so requested at the time of sending to me*, unless required by the Office. Upon such request I mark the model "To be Returned," and place it in the closed cases of my office until the patent is allowed. By retaining the model it is ready for filing in the Patent Office in case the Examiner should require one, as stated in the Rule quoted.

The size of the model should be limited to one foot in length, breadth, and height, though this rule is not rigidly enforced. Even complete machines, such as sewing and knitting machines, type-writers, and telegraphic instruments, are preferred as models, when required. Improvements in machines may be illustrated by models of only the parts improved.

Send your model by mail or express, (*charges prepaid.*) (See Mailable Matter, page 31.)

Time Required to Secure Patent.

While some of the twenty-eight Divisions of the Patent Office are substantially up to date with their work, others are several months behind. This condition of the work is the result of the lack of a force of Examiners adequate to the number and character of the applications filed. The number of applications is increasing every year, and the inventions are, more

largely than ever before in the history of the Office, such as require increased time and skill in their treatment.

All applications are taken up for examination in the order of filing—that is, if John Smith's application for a patent on a Harvester is filed complete in all its parts on the 10th of the month, and yours, also for a Harvester, is filed on the 11th, Smith's application will, under the present practice, be examined before your application receives any attention. Again, Smith's application may be for an invention in Fire-Engines, and will be reached in one month, while yours, being perhaps Improvements in Looms, would not be reached in six months, if the Division having charge of that class of inventions were that much behind in its work. So that it depends upon the state of the work of the Division of the Patent Office to which your case is assigned as to how long it will take to secure your patent. This matter is one entirely beyond your control or mine, the rule being "cast-iron" and without deviation, except on request of an officer of the General Government, and then only "when the invention is deemed of peculiar importance to some branch of the public service." (Rule 62, Office Practice.)

No unnecessary delay shall occur on my part, and the only remedy which inventors have is that each shall impress his Member of Congress or Senator with the importance of urging legislation looking to an increase of force in the Patent Office. As the inventors of this country, by the Government fees which they pay, are putting half a million of dollars into the Treasury every year, they have undoubted right to demand that a portion at least of that sum shall be

expended for their benefit. Bear this in mind, and use your influence accordingly.

A First Step Toward Securing a Patent.

From what I have said, you will perceive that the first thing for you to do is to send to the following address—

E. B. STOCKING, *Att'y*,
Opp. Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.,

a rough drawing, photograph, tin-type, model, or full-sized machine or sample of your invention, and (if you desire a preliminary search and report) \$5, together with as much of a description as you think necessary of the object, purpose, use, and operation of your invention.

If you do not send the \$5, you will get my report as to patentability, and I will honestly and clearly state whether or not, in my opinion, a patent can be secured; but you will not expect me to report on other matters which are included and covered in and by a formal preliminary search or examination.

(NOTE.—The above address is given for mailing and express purposes. Personal visits, though not at all necessary, are always pleasant, and I therefore give my street and number, namely, 615 Seventh street N. W.)

Mailable Matter.

Packages weighing not over four pounds can be sent as merchandise—that is unsealed, so that the contents can be inspected if desired—by mail for one cent for every ounce, so that, as is quite customary,

small models and packages, from cigar-box sizes down, are safely and promptly sent by mail. Larger models and machines are sent by express, *charges prepaid*.

A Second Step Toward Securing a Patent.

With my report as to patentability, if it states your invention to be patentable, I call upon you for \$20 (to start the case), an amount equal to the first Government filing or application fee, and \$5, the cost of (one sheet of) drawing required by the Government. Upon receipt of \$20 I immediately order my draftsman to prepare the drawings, which is done under my personal supervision; and as soon as completed, the application, with a blue-print *fac simile* of the drawing, is mailed to you with full instructions for executing the same, and, when executed, the papers are returned to me for filing. My fee in ordinary cases is \$25. If your case is not ordinary, that is, if it involves in its preparation and prosecution more than ordinary skill and labor, my fee will be increased in proportion, and stated in my first report. *All cases are to be considered ordinary unless* at the time of making my report and call for the first Government fee and cost of drawings I require a larger fee. You will not incur any debt or obligation without our mutual agreement as to what my fees are to be. I, however, have one rule of business which I never deviate from, and that is, I never *prepare* an application until I have received at least \$20, as before stated, to show good faith upon the part of the applicant.

Upon receipt of the application you should carefully examine it, and return with it, and on a *separate* paper, any changes or additions which you wish, and I will

cheerfully attend to the same. When received, your application will be at once filed in the Patent Office, and the *official receipt thereof* will, *if requested*, be sent you as soon as received by me.

In the Office.

Upon reaching your application for examination the Examiner first looks to matters of form; and if he finds it informal in any material respect, no action will be taken upon its merits—that is, touching the question of patentability—until all material formal objections are removed.

It is just at this point that persons who attempt to prosecute their own applications meet with obstacles, and it is not unusual for unskilled “patent agents” to become entangled in the various rigid, yet wise, requirements of the law governing the granting of patents. Many applications for patents for valuable inventions are now lying rejected in the Office simply on account of informalities which by skillful treatment can be remedied and valid patents secured thereon. (See Rejected Applications, page 35.)

There being no vital informalities, your application is then examined upon its merits, and by a careful comparison of your invention with those similar to it shown (whether *claimed* or not) in existing or previously-granted patents, foreign or domestic, or described in any published work, the Examiner decides whether or not he will allow you a patent with the claims as you present them in your application.

In a *very large majority* of cases the application is rejected, the Examiner usually specifying the claims which in his opinion are not allowable, and citing as references certain previous patents or publications as

anticipating your invention, as set forth in the rejected claims.

Your Attorney then reviews the application, with copies of the patents cited before him, and either strikes out or withdraws the claims rejected thereon, or, in writing, alters or amends the terms of the claims so as to make it for and to cover a different invention from that shown in the references cited, or he, in writing, refuses to alter the claims in any respect, and asks the Examiner to reconsider his decision and allow the claims. This refusal to amend or cancel the claim is accompanied by an argument, in writing, setting forth the reasons for the refusal and why the claims should be allowed.

The Examiner thereupon again examines the claims, in view of the reasons given, and he may allow said claims, or he may either modify or insist upon and adhere to his rejection of the same. This course is pursued with each claim presented, and if your attorney still refuses to erase any claim, an appeal is necessary in order to secure said claim. (See Appeals, page 40.)

It is undoubtedly of great advantage to inventors to employ an attorney who is right on the ground, as by personal interviews with Examiners explanations can be more expeditiously and clearly made than by long, tedious correspondence. Very often written expressions, even in office letters, as well as in applications, amendments, and arguments, are either vague or misleading, when the idea sought to be conveyed can be readily set forth by a very few words at a personal interview.

I deem it proper to make a statement at this point regarding the Examining Corps of the Office:

Rejected applicants are either naturally inclined, or

led, by unprincipled and incompetent "patent agents," to believe that the Examiners, from mere willfulness, delight to reject their applications. Nothing can be further from the truth. The Examiners as a class are intelligent, competent, conscientious gentlemen, who have, and are entitled to have, their opinion as to the clear requirements of the law and rules of practice governing them in their official acts, and they are as a class liberally inclined to allow inventors just as broad claims and as many of them as in their opinion are permissible in view of the state of the art. The rights of previous inventors and of the public at large are entitled to careful consideration, while the best interests of the rejected applicants lie in a prevention of their obtaining patents with broader claims than they are entitled to under the law.

Therefore, if an Examiner and your Attorney disagree in regard to your application, the proper course is, in the best of temper, to take an appeal to the next higher tribunal, where three judges, instead of one, hear and determine the appeal. Personal feeling has nothing to do with the matter; the rejection of claims is entirely a matter of opinion, which only expert logical treatment, on appeal, can set aside and overcome. (See Appeals, page 40.)

After all informalities are corrected and the claims brought to a breadth mutually satisfactory to the Examiner and your Attorney, the application is allowed.

It now goes to the Issue Division of the Office, where, *after* the final Government fee (which is in all cases \$20) is paid, the patent is prepared for issue.

As there are from three to five hundred patents issued weekly, about twenty days, after the payment

of the final fee, are required in which to print and otherwise prepare your application (and all others to be issued in the same week) for issue. The patent is therefore mailed to your address about twenty days after you pay your final fee.

Printed Copies of Patents.

Printed copies of your patent, with copies of drawings attached, can be procured in single numbers at twenty-five cents each, the regular Government price; and like copies of all other patents (when not exhausted) can be furnished you at the same rate. A deduction will be made when you order through me five or more copies.

When ordering copies of patents, always give the number of the patent, or its date, or the name of the inventor and of the invention, and at least the *year* in which the patent was granted.

If you send insufficient information, so that time is required to find or ascertain the necessary data to procure copies of patents, a reasonable charge for such time will be added to the cost of the copies.

Rejected Applications.

Because you have received a letter from the Commissioner of Patents informing you that your application is rejected, it is by no means true, or to be understood, that you cannot secure a patent for your invention.

Your case has been examined only by *one* official, while the law provides two other tribunals within the Patent Office to whom you can, at a very reasonable expense, submit your case.

I have, under the heading "In the Office" (see page 32), indicated somewhat the treatment of applications by the Primary Examiner.

If, after a skillful presentation of your case and a clear exposition of its novel features, and its advantages in use, operation, and results have been made in writing and at personal interviews, (when permitted,) the Examiner refuses to modify or change his opinion and decision, you have further remedy by appeal (see page 40). But appeals are not *always* necessary. My long experience in and out of the Patent Office has enabled me to quickly, and in a very large majority of cases *correctly*, determine, after an examination of your rejected application and the reference cited and reasons given by the Examiner for rejecting the same, whether I can secure a patent for you.

I can refer to a very large number of cases in which I have secured patents on applications which have been rejected.

I generally discover some new feature, some difference in the construction, operation, or advantages of the invention, which has been overlooked by both the *Examiner* and the applicant. You can readily understand how a conscientious Examiner can modify his opinion or even reverse his own decision in a case, if an entirely new feature is skillfully and clearly brought to his attention.

It is undoubtedly a great advantage to have your Attorney "right on the ground." In many cases an accidental meeting in the Office between your Attorney and an Examiner saves the time and labor of writing a letter. The Examiner at that moment may have temporarily left his desk, with your case upon it and in course of examination, and with slight doubts as to the construction shown, described, and claimed,

or of the meaning intended to be conveyed by certain expressions in your application, when he undoubtedly would ask your Attorney for any desired information. It is an established custom of some Examiners to leave word at the "Attorneys' Room" in the Patent Office building for a certain attorney to call at his room for corrections or amendments which, though necessary, are hardly sufficient to cause delay in your case (and in other work) for the purpose of writing a formal letter.

I think, in view of the limited force and pressure of business, this custom is to be commended. The Examiners who practice it are certainly among those who keep their Divisions well up to date in their work.

If you or any of your friends have a rejected application, and desire me to examine the same, and to report to you whether or not in my opinion I can secure a patent, send me \$5 and a Power of Attorney, in the following words:

Honorable Commissioner of Patents: Please recognize E. B. Stocking, Washington, D. C., as my attorney, with full power to amend in any manner required my application, No., filed on or about the day of, 188 , for a patent for

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney granted in said application.

(Signed),
Inventor.

Dated this day of, 188 .

NOTE.—An assignee of the *entire* patent may sign the above, (Rule 20,) in which case write "Sole Assignee" instead of "Inventor."

The blank spaces should be filled out as far as possible. If you have any letter from the Commissioner of Patents in regard to the application, that letter will, or *should*, give every fact necessary to a complete filling out of the blank spaces in the above form.

My fee for prosecuting the application will be made known when I *report* upon the case, and it will be from \$25 up, according to the amount of labor and skill involved in its further prosecution. Some rejected applications (especially those bad in form) require entire *rewriting*, while others require new or additional drawings, and *all* require a careful consideration, which involves a perfectly clear understanding of your invention in all its details, and a complete knowledge of the inventions disclosed by the references cited. Rejected applications are also "clouded" by the fact that the Examiner has already arrived at a conclusion; but, as before stated, if the requisite skill, attained only by being experienced, is put to work, success will in a majority of cases be achieved, and you will be put in possession of your patent, and can proceed to practice your invention or transfer your rights to your intended purchaser.

One more point as to rejected applications: It is an actual fact that the courts have been led to sustain patents for slight inventions *by reason* of their allowance by the Commissioner after many adverse decisions.

Abandoned and Forfeited Applications.

An abandoned application is one which has not been completed and prepared for examination within two years after filing the petition, or which the appli-

cant (or his attorney) has failed to prosecute (amend, &c.) within two years after any action therein by the Commissioner of Patents, of which notice has been duly given (by Office letter), or an application in which the applicant has filed a formal abandonment in writing.

An application abandoned by reason of a failure to prosecute can, by proper practice, be renewed; but a new oath, specification, drawing, and filing fee are required. The old model, if suitable, may be used. (Rule 167.)

A forfeited application is one which has been once allowed, but because the applicant has failed to pay the Government final or issue fee within the time prescribed by law (six months from date of notice of allowance), the patent is withheld. Forfeited cases may be renewed by either the inventor or any person (as an assignee) having an interest in the invention. In forfeited cases a new filing fee and also the issue fee will be required to be paid to the Government. (Rule 170.)

There is no reason to doubt that many valuable inventions are disclosed in the abandoned and forfeited applications now in the Office, and you may be interested in one, either as applicant or assignee. In many cases fortunes have been made by purchasing the inventions of applicants of this class, who would not so cheaply part with their rights did they but know that there is a proper way provided of yet securing a patent.

My fee for reviving abandoned and forfeited applications is from \$25 up, according to the labor involved in each case. I will require Power of Attorney (see form for same, page 37), and when received I will

examine and report whether or not success is probable. You must remit with the power of attorney \$5, to cover charges for time required for examination of the application and references cited, and for my report.

Inclose the power of attorney and postal order or note with your letter *to me*, as without the Power of Attorney I cannot see your application. The fee of \$5 will also cover cost of copies of all references necessary to a clear and full report.

Appeals.

Never despair of securing your patent until you have exerted yourself in every proper way. The courts and the Patent Office expect inventors to be persistent in their claims, and a failure to appeal against adverse decisions is held to be an indication of an intention on the part of the inventor to *abandon or dedicate* his invention to the public.

I never advise applicants to appeal from adverse decisions unless I believe there is a reasonable prospect of success. My reason for the above is that I do not wish to acquire a reputation in the appellate tribunals in and out of the Patent Office of an attorney who pleads "thin causes."

I never hesitate to argue the merits of slight inventions, provided such merits exist.

You will not only be advised of my opinion as to ultimate success by appeal, but you will receive at least the main points upon which my opinion is based, and a fair and most favorable statement of the facts upon which the Examiner, Board, or Commissioner relies. You can *then* exercise your own judgment as to whether

you will authorize an appeal and bear the expense required in the matter of the Government and attorney's fees. As hereinbefore stated, the courts regard with favor patents for doubtful inventions—that is, are loath to declare them invalid for *lack* of invention—and the rejected applicant is not only expected to appeal in regular order to the various tribunals, even to the court of last resort, but he is rewarded in the end by the faithful upholding of his patent when it is infringed.

Upon a second and final rejection by the Primary Examiner of any of the claims set up in your application, you can take an appeal to the Board of Examiners-in-Chief. There are three members of the Board, and they *jointly* hear and examine your application in so far as the rejected claims are concerned. They have *no authority* to reject other claims which the Primary Examiner may have allowed.

Each member of the Board is a gentleman of ability, experience, and free from bias and prejudice, having no personal interest in any matter on which he is called to pass an opinion; and your greatest advantage before this tribunal is that you have three trained judges to appeal to instead of a single judge (the Primary Examiner); and if you convince two of the three of the justice of your claim, success is won. Furthermore, if you convince but one member of the Board, your case is still in good condition to take to the next higher tribunal—that is, to the Commissioner in person—who may, and often does, reverse the adverse decisions of both the Board and of the Primary Examiner.

The Government appeal fees are as follows:

From the Primary Examiner to the Board, \$10 ;
from the Board to the Commissioner, \$20.

My fees are—

Appeal to Board, \$15 and upward ; appeal to Commissioner in person, \$20 and upward, according to the nature of the invention, whether simple or complex, and the labor and skill involved in the case.

If you desire me to examine and report upon your rejected case, send power of attorney (see page 37) and \$5, and I will promptly inform you of prospects of and reasons for or against success.

Reissues.

Reissues are granted to original patentees, their legal representatives, or to the assignees of the entire interest, when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. (R. S., secs. 4895 and 4916.)

A skillfully prepared and prosecuted original application rarely, if ever, requires a reissue of the patent granted thereon.

To indicate to you the importance of employing a competent attorney in the preparation and prosecution of your original application, as well as the absolute necessity of trained skill in securing a reissue, and some of the difficulties attending this branch of patent practice, I believe nothing better can be done than to present a summarized statement of recent rulings of the courts.

Heretofore the privilege of reissue has been so abused that in the U. S. Supreme and Circuit Courts our judges have, in my opinion and that of every

other judicious friend of the patent system of the country, wisely drawn the lines to the conditions and limits laid down in the law; and although many manufacturers have been obliged to be more cautious in regard to contesting their rights based on reissued patents, yet I believe no class of investors in patented inventions are more largely benefited by the recently-adopted course of the courts than these same manufacturers, while inventors as an entire class, together with the public at large, have been educated up to a clearer understanding of their rights. It is exceedingly fortunate for all concerned that our judges have withstood the ravings of prejudiced, piratical opponents of property rights in inventions as vouchsafed in the Constitution and laws of this country, and have based all their decisions and all their requirements of inventors and patentees upon an entirely just, and even liberal, construction of the laws governing the granting of patents.

The words "inoperative or invalid" in the statute authorizing reissues means inoperative or invalid in whole or in part. (*Hartshorn v. Eagle Shade Roller Co. et al.*, decided October 11th, 1883, 21 O. G., 1191.) And in the same case the Court (Judge Lowell), U. S. District Court, Mass., says: "A delay of more time than would be reasonably sufficient to read the patent and ascertain its need of amendment should be accounted laches in a case where enlargement of a claim is the only amendment."

It has been intimated, however, by the United States Supreme Court that they regard two years as the natural limit of delay in analogy to the provisions of law respecting the public use of an invention. The right to have corrections made by reissues may be

abandoned and lost by unreasonable delay. (*Turrell v. Bradford et al.*, decided March 22d, 1883, 23 O. G., 1623.) And in that case the reissued patent, being much broader than the original, was declared void. The law provides and allows reissues for corrections, but not for alterations. Generally speaking, the invention covered (although more perfectly) by the reissue must be the *same* as that set forth as novel in the original. In *Doane & Wellington Man'f'g Co. v. Smith*, decided December 27th, 1882, (24 O. G., 302,) the Court (Judge Wheeler) says: "If the description of these parts had only been more full and particular in the reissue, or if distinct functions of the parts not before mentioned had been newly set forth, or functions before mentioned had been wholly omitted, so long as the devices and their mode of operation as described remained the same the reissue might not be avoided for showing a different invention, although it might be for the enlargement of the claim after such a lapse of time."

If your patent has not been in force more than two years (some exceptional cases may permit of a longer time), you should examine it carefully and see whether or not it is faulty, and if so, immediately take steps for its correction by reissue. My fee for reissuing a patent depends upon the character of the invention and the circumstances surrounding the case.

The preparation and prosecution of reissues involve a thorough knowledge of the state of the art, gained by experience and by examination of all previous patents, foreign and domestic, and an intimate acquaintance with the recent decisions of the courts and of the Commissioner of Patents.

The preliminary examination and report as to the

advisability of reissuing a patent and as to the probability of securing the reissue is nothing less than a written opinion as to the scope and validity of the original patent, involving an amount of labor varying with the character of the invention, and also an opinion as to the scope and validity of the reissue, and of each division thereof, if made when secured. My fee for such services is \$25 and upward; and if a reissue is found to be advisable, and therefore prosecuted, a separate attorney's fee for the preparation and prosecution of the reissue application is required; and where more than one reissue application is based on the original patent, a separate Government filing fee and a separate attorney's fee are required in each division, though I usually modify my fees in accordance with the number of divisions made.

The Government filing fee is \$30 for each reissue and for each division. No issue fee is required by the Government.

Interferences.

An interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining which one of two or more parties claiming substantially the same invention is entitled to a patent for such invention.

It sometimes happens that two or more parties have applications pending at the same time in which the same invention is shown, described, and claimed by each. In view of the thousands of applications filed each year, it is a great wonder that more interferences do not occur than is actually the fact.

The general outline of an interference may be stated briefly as follows:

John Doe and Richard Roe apply for a patent for

an invention which each has independently made. Doe may reside in California and Roe in Maine, and both may be truly an original inventor, but the law authorizes the Commissioner to grant the patent only to the *first* and original inventor; hence both cannot receive the patent.

Doe and Roe are each required to file a preliminary statement, under oath, giving the history of his invention. The care and skill in preparing this document become manifest, in many cases, after it is too late to remedy the fatal results of a badly-drawn preliminary statement.

A reasonable time is given Doe to summon witnesses for examination, under oath, touching any facts going to show that he (Doe) first conceived of, disclosed to others, and reduced to actual use the invention in controversy, while at the same time and place Roe, or his attorney, cross-examines Doe and his witnesses, in order to get at the exact truth as well as the actual accomplishments of Doe.

Another date is set for Roe to establish his date of conception, disclosure, and reduction to practice, when and where Doe's attorney is present to cross-examine. Other dates are also set for taking testimony in rebuttal, if either desires. Another date is set for each to file their (printed) testimony and briefs, exhibits, sketches, drawings, models, and machines, and to submit briefs and arguments before the Examiner of Interferences. The Examiner of Interferences has no authority to decide any other question than which is the *first* and reasonably diligent inventor, and he decides this question on the evidence filed and argument submitted.

There probably is no branch of patent practice which

calls for greater ability in an attorney than the successful conduct of a case through an interference proceeding. A knowledge of mechanics, of the principles of mechanical equivalents, jointure of inventorship, the relation of employer and employé, the principles governing public use and abandonment, the rules of evidence, and the code of procedure established by law in such cases and enforced by courts of equity, and numerous technical matters usually attending litigations, are all essential to uniform success.

This being the nature of an interference proceeding, and the requirements of a successful result thereof being so positive, it is unnecessary for you to be further convinced of the necessity of having your interests represented by a thoroughly competent attorney. I can give special references to clients for whom I have conducted important interests through contests of this character.

It is by no means a settled question or fact that you cannot secure a patent for your invention simply because another person has secured a patent for the same. If you believe that you are the first inventor, you should make an application for a patent, and request an interference with such party, when, although the Commissioner cannot annul the patent already granted, he can and will (upon satisfactory proof that you *are* the first inventor, and that you have not been guilty of negligence in securing your rights) grant you a patent also for the same invention, thus putting you and the other patentee on an equal footing before the public and the courts.

The expense of interference proceedings varies from \$100 upward, according to the extent to which they

are carried before the facts are put upon record which are sufficient to settle the question of priority of invention, the number of parties involved, the remoteness of places in which testimony is required to be taken, and the time required of, and labor involved upon, your attorney.

I usually charge \$25 for preparing and filing the preliminary statement and reporting the full status of your case at the (officially regulated) time that the statements of all the parties to the contest are opened, examined, and approved by the Examiner of Interferences, before which time they are not opened to inspection by the parties or their attorneys. In this report I give you the dates set up by every contestant, to which, by the rules of practice, he is restricted thereafter (unless he obtains consent to amend his preliminary statement, for which the rules also provide). I also render to you a written opinion, giving facts and reasons therefor, which will enable you to judge of the propriety of continuing the contest. I also clearly and honestly state whether or not, in my opinion, you will in the end succeed in receiving a decision of priority in your favor, and consequently a patent covering the invention in controversy.

I have said enough to convince you that if your invention does not possess intrinsic manufacturing or commercial value an interference should not be contested.

On the other hand, the failure to proceed *at least* to the filing of your preliminary statement would seem to be an act of negligence on your part if your invention has any value whatever.

Furthermore, where others promptly contest the question of priority, it is a reliable indication that the

invention is of a value far greater than the expense of the controversy; and where there is no question as to its value, no inventor need suffer loss of his case for lack of funds to contest it, as manufacturers and capitalists understand too well the advantages inherent in patents secured by contest to lose an opportunity of securing an interest or control of the same by refusing to advance the necessary expenses of the contest.

Caveats.

The object and effect of a caveat is to give a certain limited protection to an *incomplete* invention, in order that the inventor may take further time to complete the same.

The "protection" that a caveat gives is simply an official notice from the Commissioner of Patents of any application which may be filed by another during the life (one year from the date of filing) of the caveat for an invention like that embraced in the caveat; and if such notice is received, the caveator must, in a limited time, complete his invention and bear the expense of an interference proceeding before a patent can be granted to any party.

If you wish further time to experiment and devise subsidiary means to render your invention complete and operative, then a caveat is the proper means of protection.

If your invention is not patentable, your caveat will (according to the present practice of the Office) be received and filed in the secret archives of the Office, and you will receive no notice if any applications are received for the same invention, because those applications will be rejected on existing patents or other

references or reasons. Hence you will be paying \$10 a year *for nothing*. Therefore your invention must not only be incomplete, but also *patentable*.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (see page 21) should be taken advantage of, even if your invention is incomplete, as it will disclose whether it would be well to expend the Government fee for a caveat or for a formal application when the invention is completed.

The Government fee (\$10) is renewable each year; my fee is \$15; both payable in advance. No model required.

You can send a rough sketch and a short description of the invention, together with the fees, when papers properly prepared will be returned (usually by return mail) for execution; and when said papers are received by me the caveat will be promptly filed.

Design Patents.

In a certain sense this is a special branch of patent practice, requiring apt judgment and discernment as well as artistic taste; and manufacturers of textile fabrics, pottery, jewelry, silverware, type, stoves, and, in fact, all articles of manufacture which appeal to the eye, and which are constantly changing in form, know the commercial advantages of securing that perfect protection which a skillfully-worded specification and claim provides. The proceedings to secure design patents are substantially like those had in mechanical applications.

The existence of thousands of design patents hitherto granted render preliminary searches as to novelty necessary in order that fruitless expenditure in Government and attorney's fees may be avoided and

adequately broad claims secured to protect your design in its whole novelty.

I require either a drawing, photograph, or engraving of your design, or a sample article from which drawings may be made, or, what is preferable, eleven unmounted photographs or engravings (not exceeding 7 by 11 inches), and \$5 to pay for the preliminary examination or search as to novelty and my report thereon. If your design is found patentable, the necessary papers will be prepared and transmitted to you for execution in accordance with instructions which will accompany them. You then return the papers to me with the Government fee—\$10 for a $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' patent (\$15 for seven years and \$30 for fourteen years)—and with my fee for preparing and prosecuting the case before the Primary Examiner, \$15. Your application will be filed and carefully prosecuted, and as soon as the patent is allowed and received from the Government it will be forwarded to you.

NOTE.—If drawing is to be made by me from the article itself, or from your drawing, an additional charge of at least \$5 will be made. It is therefore less expensive for you to furnish eleven unmounted photographs or engravings.

Trade-Marks.

A trade-mark is a distinctive non-descriptive name or symbol, or both, employed to indicate the source or manufacture of any article of merchandise to which the mark is applied.

The United States Supreme Court has declared the Trade-Mark Act of July, 1870, unconstitutional, and the thousands of marks registered under its provisions

should be *re-registered* under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March, 1881.

As it is unlawful to use any trade-mark registered in connection with any similar class of goods, a preliminary examination and report should always be had, showing whether or not your mark is registerable.

My fee for search, examination, and report is \$5, and it may save you the expense of a formal application for registration, the Government fee being \$25, and my fee from \$10 to \$15, according to the labor involved and the expense of illustrating the case.

The term of registration is *thirty* years, and may be renewed for thirty years more.

Words merely descriptive of the article, or the name of the manufacturer or firm, *cannot* be registered as a trade-mark, nor can a trade-mark be protected by a copyright.

To be valid in foreign countries, trade marks must be registered according to the laws thereof. By foreign registry manufacturers secure a monopoly of the goods in foreign markets. (See page 59.) Send me \$5, eleven copies of your mark, name, residence, place of business, and citizenship of the party, firm, or corporation, with names of officers, name of goods in connection with which mark has been or is intended to be used, length of time it has been used, if any, and the name of any foreign country or tribe of Indians with which sales and (some) shipment of the goods have been had. Foreign trade under the law is requisite to give validity to registration. If the mark is not found to have been previously registered for similar goods, the papers will be at once prepared and transmitted for your execution of the same, and upon return of the papers and the Government fee—\$25—together with

the required attorney's fee, the application will be at once filed, and prosecuted with all possible promptness.

Labels.

Prints and labels are printed slips to be attached to manufactured goods, and may be distinguished from trade-marks from the fact that their matter *may* be descriptive of the article, and may embody the manufacturer's or dealer's name. The term of registration is twenty-eight years.

Entire cost, including Government and attorney's fee, is \$11. I require your name and residence, six copies of your label, and \$11, and when these are received will prepare the necessary papers and send them to you for your approval and execution.

Copyrights.

The protection of a copyright applies to books, maps, charts, engravings, photos, chromos, statuary, and similar works of art. I secure copyrights at a cost of \$5, which includes the Government fee. Information as to the necessary requirements will be made known on application.

Assignment and Title Searches.

Every patent or any interest therein, and any invention before patenting, may be, in whole or in part, assigned by an instrument in writing.

Any instrument which amounts to an assignment, grant, conveyance, mortgage, lien, incumbrance, or license, or which affects the *title to the invention or*

patent, should be recorded in the Patent Office within three months from its date. The result of the above provision of law is that there is in the Patent Office a Division having charge of the recording of the documents named; and in order to ascertain the present owners of patents and of rights under patents, a careful search of the record-books is required.

No properly cautious business man will invest his means in patents without first demanding an abstract of title to the same, and he also must have confidence in the *correctness* of any search upon which that abstract is founded. A searcher must know the manner in which the records are made up, and must exercise close attention, lest transactions recorded be overlooked and there be rights outstanding under a patent which the purchaser supposes to be wholly his own. To one who invests large sums, not only in the patent, but in the "plant" necessary in practicing the invention covered by the same, such an oversight in the search would be fatal to the entire investment, without further outlay to secure, if possible, the rights previously assigned to others, which cannot always be done.

The above is sufficient to show you the necessity of *reliable searches*; and I can apply beneficially the experience of years and knowledge of the record system of the Patent Office in making preliminary searches, fortified by abstracts *properly certified* as to correctness by the Commissioner of Patents.

My fee for searches and abstracts of titles is from \$5 up, according to the time involved. I require that fee, and either the number of the patent or name of inventor and of the invention, with the year (at least) in which the patent was granted; and on receipt of same I will inform you whether an increased fee will

be required. The older the patent and the greater the number of transfers of rights under it, the larger the fee for making abstract of title. Ordinarily, the cost will not exceed \$5.

Documents.

Contracts for the disposition or control, in whole or in part, of rights to inventions before patenting, and of patents, such as agreements, assignments, licenses, shop rights, &c., are important to render your patent a paying one.

You are aware that your patent gives you the exclusive right of *making, using, and selling* the invention covered by it; and successful patentees owe much to their attorneys for advice and counsel as to the disposition of these rights in such manner as to yield the greatest income. It often happens that by judiciously-drawn documents these several rights are so manipulated that large income is derived without actually parting with the title of the patent itself, while, again, the uses of inventions *for particular purposes only* oftentimes opens new sources of income.

I do *not sell or purchase* patents; but when I have clients whose interests I have reason to believe would be advanced by purchasing any patent, I do not hesitate to direct their attention to the same.

Stock and other Companies.

The provision of properly-drawn documents for the organization and incorporation of stock and other companies for working a patent, and searches and reports looking to the collection of other patents in

any particular art, is a field for the services of a competent counsel.

Too little regard to existing patents other than the one possessed or purchased by parties intending the formation of a company for practicing the invention covered thereby, often exposes invested capital to a material shrinkage, when by a judicious preliminary search and report of the exact state of the art and of the *real scope* of the purchased patent, not only may shrinkage be avoided, but large profits and complete control of the market be obtained.

In the present advanced state of the patent system of this country judicious investors are not to be found without their regular counsel; and in patent matters it is now customary, as well as economical, to command, by permanent salary or retainer, a competent adviser, skilled in patent law and practice and conversant with the art involved.

The references given on page 1 are sufficient for general purposes. I will upon request furnish *special* references to parties with whom I sustain the relation above indicated. It being my rule to act and represent but one firm in a particular line of inventions, special correspondence with only a limited number of parties can be favored with a view of establishing further like relations.

You cannot fail to understand the value of a representative, bound to your interests, who is present at the seat of the General Government, and who has access to the entire public records of the Patent Office and to Committees of Congress taking cognizance of patent matters, and whose knowledge of the rules, regulations, methods of doing business, and of the officials of the Patent Office has been acquired by

personal acquaintance, and formerly by actual participation with said officers in the performance of the duties devolving upon members of the Examining Corps.

Such a representative, looking for new developments and keeping thoroughly posted as to the past and present state of the art in which you are engaged, and in which your property lies, certainly is not only a wise provision, but is in reality a necessity of your business interests.

Expert Searches and Opinions.

I can give special reference to clients who have been saved the payment of large sums as royalty, or as damages for alleged infringement, through services rendered by me, at a comparatively nominal expense to them.

A client desires to know whether, in making, using, or selling a machine like one shown in a drawing, photograph, or patent, or an article like a sample furnished, he infringes a *certain* patent, giving its number or date. Another wishes to know whether he infringes *any* patent by manufacturing an article for which he has or has not, as the case may be, a patent. Another wishes to learn all about patents *now in force* on a particular class of machines. Another wishes to know all that is old and shown in *expired* patents on certain machines or in any particular art. Another desires all the information to be found in *all* patents, foreign or domestic, expired or in force, relating to a class of inventions. Another desires counsel and advice touching a patent suit in which he prosecutes or defends.

In all these and numerous other cases a reliable expert search, and an opinion, in writing, founded thereon, is the very foundation on which all action should be based.

I have been able in many instances, by my expert knowledge of how and where to search, to establish, even to the satisfaction of their possessors, the utter *worthlessness* of patents on which they based claims for damages.

It is but just to state that in later years the members of the Examining Corps are far more skilled and thorough in their examinations of applications for patents than in the earlier years of the Patent Office, and therefore the percentage of patents granted for inventions lacking the statutory requirement of novelty is at the present time exceedingly slight. But this increase in thorough scrutiny by no means warrants the assumption that every patent granted is anything more than *prima-facie* evidence of the *actual* novelty of the invention. Again, the boundless ingenuity of the American inventor makes actual commercial and manufacturing worth and value out of *slight* changes in form and construction, and the attorney of the times makes broad-sounding claims, while the courts are becoming expert in mechanical matters and show a marked tendency to restrict claims, by construction and by a comparison with previous inventions, to *exactly* what the invention is or was for which the patent was granted. So that not only the question of novelty, but questions of construction, mechanical equivalents, valid or invalid forms of claims, the effects of a reissue, jointure of invention, public use, mechanical skill, and many others, are raised, considered, and decided in order to determine the rights of the in-

ventor and those of the public, as well as the penalties of the infringer. The day has come when intelligent men, whether inventors, capitalists, or manufacturers, employ and consult counsel in patent matters as readily as for all time intelligent men have in matters of health consulted their physicians. Special training and experience are demanded as much in the one case as in the other. My experience and special training have led thus far to uninterrupted success in the prosecution and defense of patent suits, and I will cheerfully give special references to, and addresses of, clients upon request of parties who have threatened or pending suits on hand.

Foreign Patents.

American inventions find a ready sale in foreign countries, and this whether you secure foreign patents for your invention or not; but in the latter case the ready sales put money into other pockets than your own.

Most foreign countries which have a legalized patent system require the filing of an application for a patent before any other appearance of the invention therein, and grant the patent to the *introducer*, whether he is the inventor or not; so that it is not uncommon for persons in foreign countries to manufacture, use, and sell American inventions as soon as they receive the United States Official Gazette (which is published each week, and contains one or more figures of the drawing, if any, and all the claims granted in every patent). These are sometimes sufficiently elaborate and full to enable any one skilled in the art to practice the invention, and thus work to invalidate any patent which is

thereafter secured in such country. You should, therefore, apply for foreign patents before the United States patent issues. Again, the laws of some foreign countries require you to apply for a patent therein before applying in other foreign countries; so that, in order to secure valid patents in several foreign countries, the several applications must be filed in certain order. The rules of practice before foreign offices are complicated and rigidly enforced; and this fact, with others touching duplicate, triplicate, and in some cases several sets of application papers and drawings, renders the prosecution of foreign patents an undertaking requiring more than ordinary skill and care. In the courts of Great Britain an English patent having *one* invalid claim is *wholly* invalid, while under our laws the patent may be held valid as to the remaining claims. This principle of English patent law is sufficient to show you the necessity of employing an experienced attorney in preparing and prosecuting your application for English patents; and the technical requirements of all foreign laws make necessity of the same qualifications of parties pursuing privileges or remedies thereunder.

There are countries which grant patents with a liberal hand, but which fail in their judicial tribunals to give any sort of protection to the rights of the patentees. None of these countries are mentioned in this book. There are other countries which protect their patentees, but they are not mentioned because of a lack of demand for improvements in the arts and sciences, the general ignorance of the mass of the people thereof, and the excessive expense attending the grant of the patents.

I have yet to experience a failure in my foreign

practice, which has extended over ten years and involved the protection of many valuable inventions. All foreign applications prosecuted by me are prepared by me *personally* and under my direct supervision, and are not sent to foreign countries to be written up by persons uneducated in the art to which the invention belongs.

The fees, attorney's and Government, for any country (whether in the following list or not) will be given on application, and my fees will be modified in accordance with the character of the invention, number of sheets of drawings, length of specification (on account of charges for translation into foreign languages when necessary), and the number of countries in which applications are filed. Estimates will be given on any lists presented. I have representatives in over thirty foreign countries, and can assure you of satisfactory results. It requires from two to eighteen months to secure foreign patents. Canada is the only foreign country that *requires a model*.

The report of the United States Consul in Germany explains the tendency of foreigners to reap the benefits of American inventions, and gives the reason for the lack of a lively demand for American machines and implements.

"The reason," the consul states, "is principally due to the fact that, owing to the carelessness of our inventors in not taking out patents for their inventions in the several countries, imitations of all our principal machines are manufactured in Europe, rudely, it is true, but at less cost, and so fill up the market which the original machines would occupy were the latter protected by Letters-Patent in the various countries." After citing several cases in which this has been done,

the consul further states: "If, therefore, American inventors desire to introduce their machines in Europe, they must secure patents in every country in which they propose to operate *simultaneously* with their security in the United States, even before the inventions are described in the press or publicly exhibited; for although European inventors may not be possessed of the inventive genius of the American, European manufacturers are quick to apply American inventions to their own profit."

CANADA.

A Canadian patent covers the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba. Population, 4,000,000; area, 622,990 square miles; term, 5 years; extensible to 10 and 15 years by payment of \$20 before expiration, respectively, of the fifth and tenth years. Patentee must not refuse to work the invention if the public interest demands it and a fair compensation is offered. Model required. If invention has been for more than a year previously patented in any other country, a Canadian patent cannot be granted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A British patent covers England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Channel Islands. Population, 35,000,000; area, 122,511 square miles. Term 14 years. Tax of \$242 at close of third year; tax \$484 at close of seventh year. Inventions must not have been publicly known in the realm at the time of the application. No requirements as to working the patent.

FRANCE.

Population 38,000,000; area, 203,738 square miles; term 15 years; annuities, \$20. Patent must be worked within two years, and not afterward cease for two consecutive years, unless, in either case, such inaction can be justified.

GERMANY.

A German patent covers Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. Area, 179,587 square miles; population, 34,305,358; term, 15 years; annuity \$13.20 for second year, and increasing by same amount for each subsequent year. Invention must not have been described in any printed publication or publicly used in Germany at the date of application. Patentee must endeavor to work the patent, and must not refuse licenses upon adequate compensation when the public interest demands the use of the invention.

Information regarding other foreign patents will be cheerfully given upon request.

Foreign Trade-Marks.

Manufacturers are just beginning to realize the benefits of foreign trade-marks. They now see that the registry of their mark in a foreign country is in effect a patent on their production, in so far that no person can apply a similar mark on similar goods in that market. The common practice of foreign (notably the French, German, and English) manufacturers to secure heavy trade and a practical monopoly of the sale of their wares at home and in the United States by attaching trade-marks of others for their home

trade and by registering *their* trade-marks here is being overcome by our manufacturers of machinery, wares, and merchandise by registering their marks abroad for foreign trade.

In most countries having laws governing the registration of trade-marks the rights of the registrant are faithfully protected by severe penalties inflicted upon any unlawful use of the mark.

Attorney's fees made known on application, and modified in accordance with the number of cases prosecuted.

The registration of trade-marks can be secured in the following countries:

Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Servia, and Spain.

Table of Fees.

NOTE.—My fee, the attorney's fee stated below, is for *ordinary* cases. Each case is considered "ordinary" unless (by reason of its being complicated, difficult to prosecute, requiring an appeal, or otherwise requiring unusual labor and skill) I notify you of any increase of the attorney's fee over that stated below. My application fees do not include my fee for an appeal. In no case will you be called upon for more than the ordinary fee, unless you have been duly notified of a larger amount required. The fee for my services in all matters will be made known *before you incur any expense*.

In cases requiring more than one sheet of drawings, \$4 per sheet will be charged for each additional sheet.

Patents (Mechanical, &c).

First Government or filing fee.....	\$15 00
Drawing.....	5 00
Attorney's fee.....	25 00
Final Government or issue fee.....	20 00

Total cost (see "First Step," page 28). \$65 00

The final or issue fee is not required until the application is allowed.

Reissues. (See page 42.)

Government or filing fee. (No issue fee.)...	\$30 00
Drawing.....	5 00
Attorney's fee.....	40 00

Total..... \$75 00

NOTE.—If a patent is reissued in two or more divisions, the Government filing fee of \$30 must be paid for each division, as two or more separate applications will be required. I usually modify my fee in accordance with the number of divisions.

Design Patents. (See page 50.)

Government filing fee, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. (No issue fee.).....	\$10 00
Attorney's fee.....	15 00

Caveats. (See page 49.)

Government or filing fee. (No issue fee.)...	\$10 00
Drawing.....	5 00
Attorney's fee.....	10 00

Trade-Marks. (See page 51.)

Government or filing fee. (No issue fee.)....	\$25 00
Attorney's fee.....	10 00

Labels. (See page 53.)

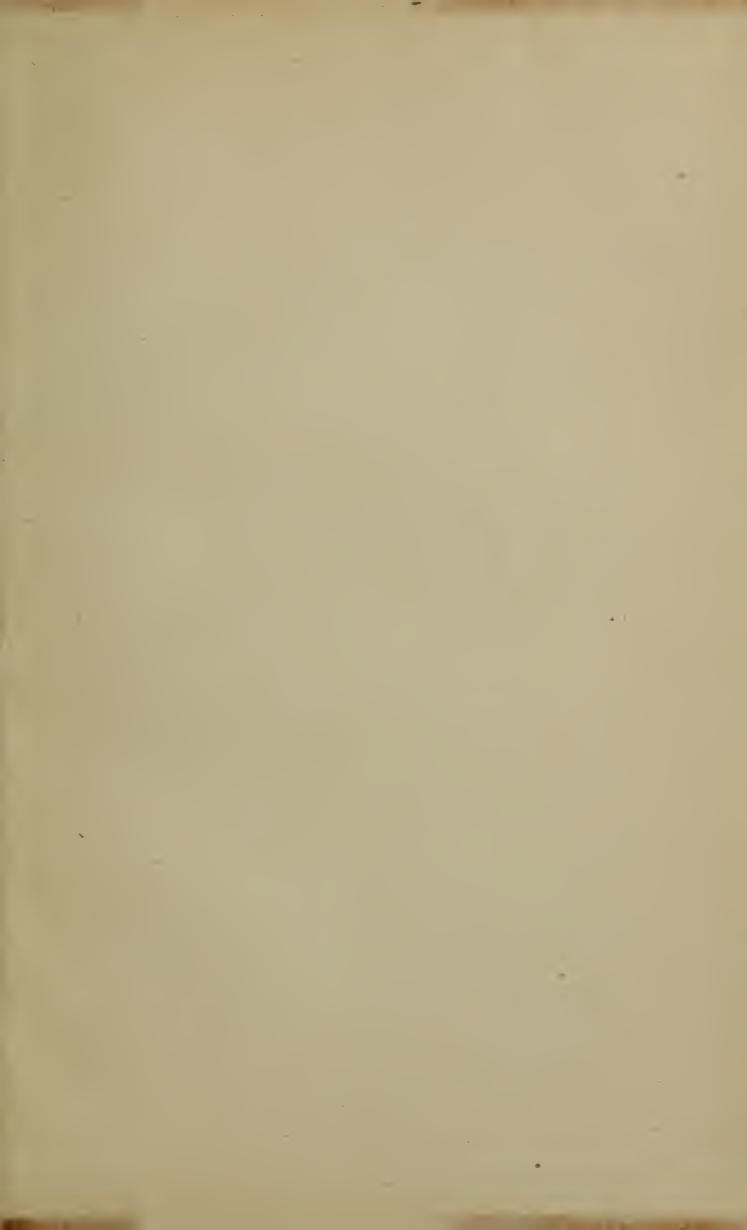
Government or filing fee. (No issue fee.)....	\$6 00
Attorney's fee.....	5 00

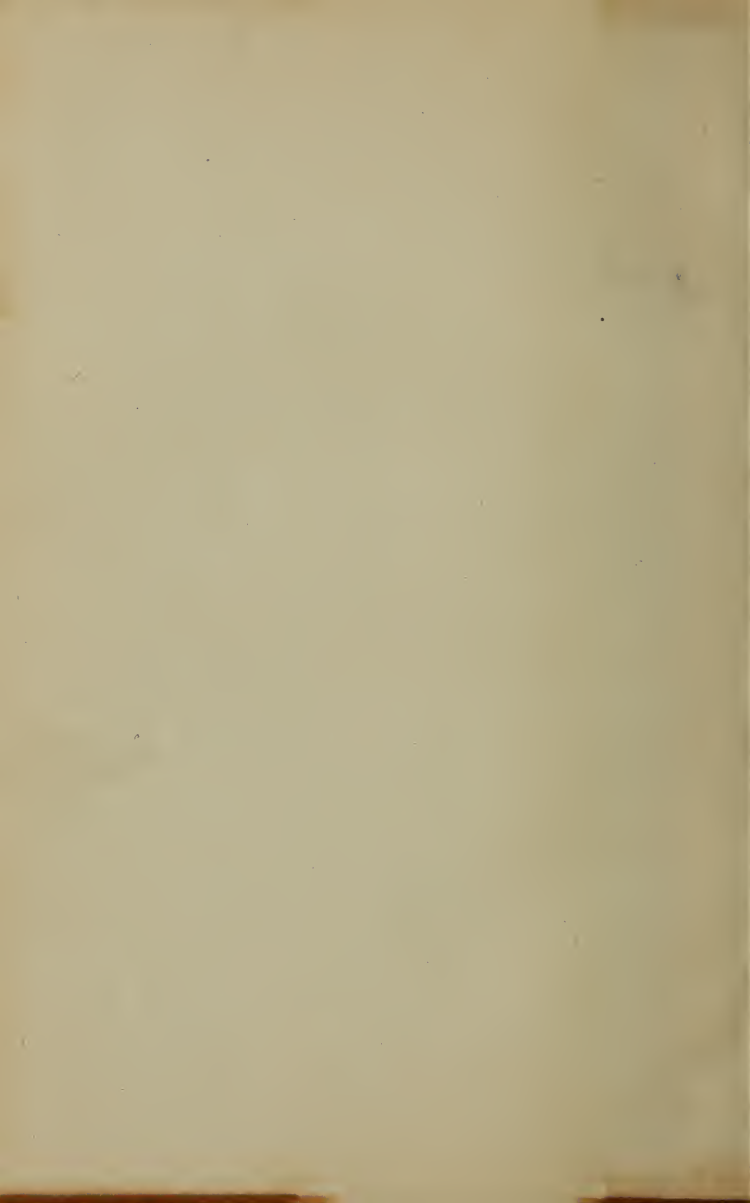
Copyrights. (See page 53.)

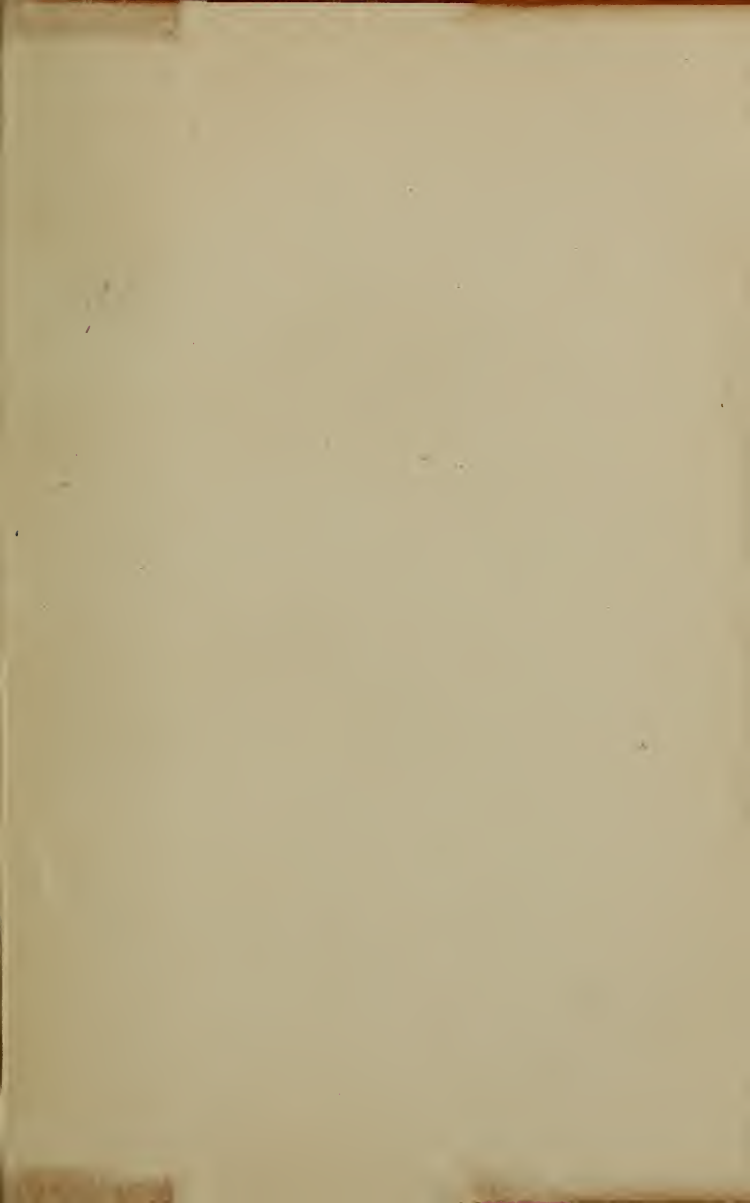
Attorney's fee (including Government fee)...	\$5 00
--	--------

Appeals. (See page 40.)

From Primary Examiner to Board of Examiners-in-Chief (Government fee.).....	\$10 00
From Board of Examiners-in-Chief to Commissioner, Government fee.....	20 00
From Commissioner to Supreme Court District of Columbia.....	_____
From Commissioner to U. S. Circuit Court...	_____







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 019 973 415 5